

MESH PATTERNS WITH SUPERFLUOUS MESH

BRIDGET EILEEN TENNER

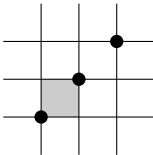
ABSTRACT. Mesh patterns are a generalization of classical permutation patterns that encompass classical, bivincular, Bruhat-restricted patterns, and some barred patterns. In this paper, we describe all mesh patterns whose avoidance is coincident with classical avoidance, in a sense declaring that the additional data of a mesh was unnecessary for these patterns. We also describe the permutations having the fewest superfluous meshes, and the permutations having the most, enumerating the superfluous meshes in each case.

Keywords: permutation, pattern, mesh pattern

1. INTRODUCTION

Mesh patterns were introduced by Brändén and Claesson in [4] to generalize many existing varieties of permutation patterns, including classical patterns (brought to prominence in [6]), vincular patterns (see [2, 8]), bivincular patterns (introduced in [3]), Bruhat-restricted patterns ([12]), and certain cases of barred patterns (introduced in [11]). There has also subsequently been an additional generalization by Úlfarsson, to marked mesh patterns [10].

A mesh pattern (defined precisely in Section 2) involves both a classical permutation and a region in the plane known as the “mesh.” In certain cases, the information contained in this mesh turns out to be unnecessary. For example, the mesh pattern

$$(123, \{(1, 1)\}) =$$


is avoided (respectively, contained) by exactly the same permutations as those avoiding (respectively, containing) the classical pattern 123.

In this paper we characterize all mesh patterns in which the mesh is superfluous in this way, answering a question of Kitaev. This result, Theorem 3.5, states that a mesh pattern has this property if and only if it has no configurations of the form depicted in Figure 1.

The proof of the main result is given in Section 4, and the paper concludes with some related enumerative results for extremal cases of superfluous meshes.

2. CLASSICAL AND MESH PATTERNS

We will use the word *permutation* to refer to an automorphism of the set $[k] = \{1, \dots, k\}$ for some positive integer k , and will say that two sequences of real numbers are *order isomorphic* if

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they are in the same relative order, denoted “ \approx .” We let \mathfrak{S}_k denote the set of all permutations of $[k]$.

Example 2.1. $\sqrt{5} \ -1 \ 0 \ \approx \ 3 \ 1 \ 2$.

A permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$ can be written in one-line notation as the word $\pi(1) \cdots \pi(k)$. Classical pattern containment and avoidance are defined in terms of this notation.

Definition 2.2. Given permutations $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, where $k \leq n$, we say that σ *contains* a π -pattern if there exist indices $i_1 < \cdots < i_k$ so that

$$\sigma(i_1)\sigma(i_2) \cdots \sigma(i_k) \approx \pi.$$

If there are no such indices, then σ *avoids* the pattern π .

Example 2.3.

- The permutation 42135 contains the pattern 213 in five ways:

$$425 \approx 415 \approx 435 \approx 213 \approx 215.$$

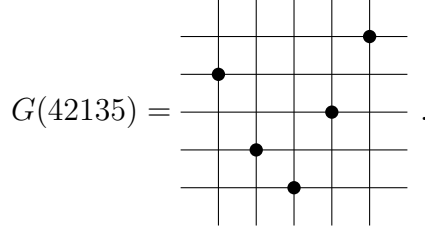
- The permutation 42315 avoids the pattern 132.

We can also represent a permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$ graphically, as

$$G(\pi) = \{(i, \pi(i)) : 1 \leq i \leq k\} \subseteq [1, k] \times [1, k].$$

This will be useful when discussing mesh patterns below.

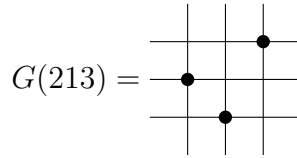
Example 2.4.



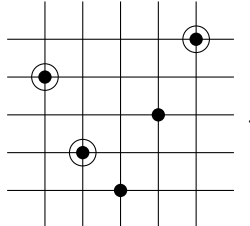
To say that σ contains a π -pattern means that $G(\sigma)$ contains at least one copy of the graph $G(\pi)$.

Example 2.5.

- The graph $G(42135)$ depicted in Example 2.4 contains



in five ways. The copy of $G(213)$ that corresponds to the occurrence 425 is



- The graph depicted in Example 2.4 does not contain any copies of

$$G(132) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & \bullet & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} .$$

In [4], Brändén and Claesson introduced a new type of permutation patterns, called “mesh patterns.” These include, as special cases, all classical, (bi)vincular, and Bruhat-restricted patterns, as well as certain barred patterns.

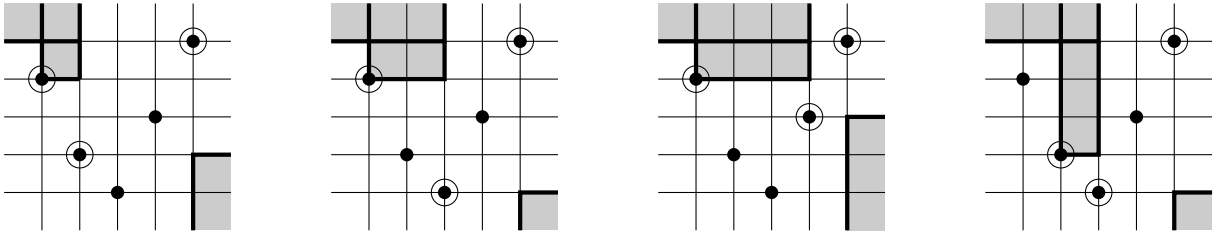
Definition 2.6. A *mesh pattern* is an ordered pair (π, R) , where $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$ is a permutation, and R is a subset of the $(k+1)^2$ unit squares in $[0, k+1] \times [0, k+1]$, indexed by their lower-left corners. The set R will be called the *mesh* of the mesh pattern. Mesh patterns are depicted by drawing $G(\pi)$ and shading all squares in the mesh R .

Example 2.7.

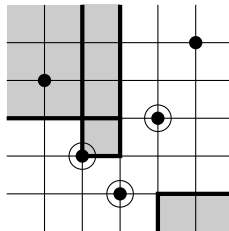
$$(213, \{(0, 3), (1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 0)\}) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{shaded} & \text{shaded} & \\ \hline & & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \bullet \\ \hline & \bullet & \\ \hline \text{shaded} & & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} .$$

Definition 2.8. A permutation σ *contains* a mesh pattern (π, R) if $G(\sigma)$ contains a copy of $G(\pi)$ (that is, there is an occurrence of π in σ) such that the regions of $G(\pi)$ which get shaded in the mesh corresponded to regions in the graph of σ that contain no points of $G(\sigma)$.

Example 2.9. The permutation 42135 contained the pattern 213 in five ways. This same permutation contains the mesh pattern $(213, \{(0, 3), (1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 0)\})$ in only four ways, depicted below. We use thick lines in this example to clarify how the four elements in the mesh appear in each picture. For example, $(1, 2) \in R$ describes the region whose horizontal coordinates are between the first and second symbols in the 213-pattern, and whose vertical coordinates are between the first and third symbols in the 213-pattern.



The remaining occurrence of 213 in 42135 does not obey the restrictions of the mesh because the shaded region includes an element of $G(42135)$, as shown in the following diagram.



In this paper, we are concerned with which permutations contain or avoid a given pattern. To this end, we define two sets.

Definition 2.10. For a (classical or mesh) pattern p , let $\text{Av}(p)$ be the set of permutations that avoid p , and let $\text{Cont}(p)$ be the set of permutations that contain p . Similarly, if P is any collection of patterns, then

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Av}(P) &= \bigcap_{p \in P} \text{Av}(p), \text{ and} \\ \text{Cont}(P) &= \bigcup_{p \in P} \text{Cont}(p).\end{aligned}$$

The following fact is obvious for any set P of patterns:

$$(1) \quad \bigcup_n \mathfrak{S}_n = \text{Av}(P) \sqcup \text{Cont}(P).$$

3. MAIN RESULTS

Kitaev asked which mesh patterns could be equivalently described by classical patterns. That is, we want to know for which mesh patterns (π, R) there exists a set $S(\pi, R)$ of classical patterns so that

$$\text{Av}((\pi, R)) = \text{Av}(S(\pi, R)).$$

By equation (1), this property can be equivalently stated as

$$\text{Cont}((\pi, R)) = \text{Cont}(S(\pi, R)).$$

Throughout this paper, we will assume that the set $S(\pi, R)$, when it exists, is of minimal cardinality. More precisely, if σ is contained in τ , then $\text{Av}(\{\sigma, \tau\}) = \text{Av}(\{\sigma\})$. Thus it suffices to consider just $\{\sigma\}$ when discussing avoidance and containment of $\{\sigma, \tau\}$.

The possibility of different types of patterns characterizing the same sets of permutations has arisen before, and was the subject of a recent paper comparing barred and vincular avoidance [9]. We will expand upon the language of that paper here.

Definition 3.1. Suppose that P and P' are two sets of permutation patterns. If $\text{Av}(P) = \text{Av}(P')$, then P and P' are *coincident*. If $P = \{p\}$, then we may say that p and P' are *coincident*.

Recall that P and P' are Wilf-equivalent if $|\text{Av}(P) \cap \mathfrak{S}_n| = |\text{Av}(P') \cap \mathfrak{S}_n|$ for all n . Thus coincidence is stronger than Wilf-equivalence because coincidence requires that the sets $\text{Av}(P)$ and $\text{Av}(P')$ themselves coincide.

Observe that the complement to Kitaev's question is entirely straightforward to answer.

Lemma 3.2. *Every classical permutation π is coincident to the mesh pattern (π, \emptyset) .*

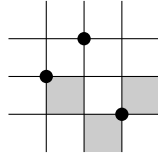
In order to answer Kitaev's question, we will need to introduce an additional piece of terminology.

Definition 3.3. Let (π, R) be a mesh pattern. An *unbalanced* diagonal is a configuration in (π, R) having one of the forms depicted in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1. Unbalanced diagonals in a mesh pattern (π, R) . A point is in $G(\pi)$ if and only if it is marked \bullet .

Example 3.4. The mesh pattern $(231, \{(1, 1), (2, 0), (3, 1)\})$ depicted by



has exactly one unbalanced diagonal, and it is formed by $\{(2, 0), (3, 1)\} \subseteq R$ and $\pi(3) = 1$.

Note that when the configurations in Figure 1 consist of a single square, this means that there is an $(i, j) \in R$ with $\{\pi(i), \pi(i+1)\} \cap \{j, j+1\} = \emptyset$. In other words, the shaded square with lower-left corner (i, j) must look like the square drawn below, where again a point is in $G(\pi)$ if and only if it is marked \bullet .

(2)



To put this another way, for a square $(i, j) \in R$ to not, itself, be an unbalanced diagonal, it must have one of the following forms.



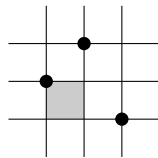
These are the only possibilities because π is a permutation, and so $G(\pi)$ contains exactly one element along each column and along each row.

We are now able to state the main result of this paper.

Theorem 3.5. *A mesh pattern (π, R) is coincident to a set $S(\pi, R)$ of classical patterns if and only if (π, R) has no unbalanced diagonals. Moreover, if (π, R) satisfies this requirement, then in fact $S(\pi, R) = \{\pi\}$, and so (π, R) is coincident to π .*

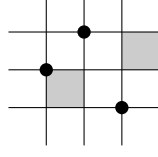
Example 3.6.

- The mesh pattern $(231, \{(1, 1)\})$ depicted by



is coincident to the permutation 231.

- The mesh pattern $(231, \{(1, 1), (3, 2)\})$ depicted by



is not coincident to any set of classical patterns because $\{(3, 2)\} \in R$ is an unbalanced diagonal.

- The mesh pattern $(231, \{(1, 1), (2, 0), (3, 1)\})$ of Example 3.4 is not coincident to any set of classical patterns because of its unbalanced diagonal.

In light of the last statement of Theorem 3.5, we introduce the following terminology.

Definition 3.7. If a mesh pattern (π, R) is coincident to the classical pattern π , then the mesh R is *superfluous*.

Thus Theorem 3.5 could be rephrased as follows.

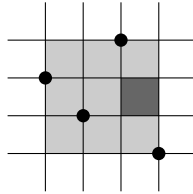
Theorem 3.5'. *A mesh pattern has a superfluous mesh if and only if it has no unbalanced diagonals.*

One application of Theorem 3.5 recovers a result about so-called “boxed” mesh patterns from [1].

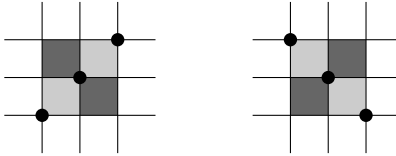
Corollary 3.8 ([1, Proposition 1]). *The only permutations of k letters for which $[1, k - 1] \times [1, k - 1]$ is a superfluous mesh are 1, 12, 21, 132, 213, 231, and 312.*

Proof. Suppose that $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$ is a permutation for which $[1, k - 1] \times [1, k - 1]$ is a superfluous mesh. Given (2), and the fact that π is a bijection on $[k]$, we can conclude that $k \leq 4$.

If $k = 4$, then it is easy to see that there will always be at least one square in the mesh that looks like (2), such as the darkly shaded square indicated below, yielding an unbalanced diagonal.



The permutations with $k \leq 3$ can each be checked by hand, and exactly two of these have an unbalanced diagonal, marked below with darkly shaded squares.



□

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 3.5

The main result of this paper can be proved in three steps, which we break into propositions below. The first of these will prove the final sentence in the statement of the theorem.

Proposition 4.1. *If a mesh pattern (π, R) is coincident to a set $S(\pi, R)$ of classical patterns, then $S(\pi, R) = \{\pi\}$.*

Proof. Because π is the unique element of $\text{Cont}((\pi, R))$ using the fewest letters, we must have $\pi \in S(\pi, R)$.

Suppose there is some other element $\sigma \in S(\pi, R) \setminus \{\pi\}$. By the minimality of $|S(\pi, R)|$, we can assume that σ does not contain a π -pattern. However, because $\sigma \in \text{Cont}(S(\pi, R)) = \text{Cont}((\pi, R))$, we must have that π is contained in σ after all, obtaining a contradiction. \square

We now address the biconditional statement of Theorem 3.5. The first direction of this is below.

Proposition 4.2. *If a mesh pattern (π, R) has an unbalanced diagonal, then its mesh R is not superfluous.*

Proof. Suppose that the mesh pattern (π, R) has an unbalanced diagonal. Then, without loss of generality, there exists $h \geq 1$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{(i+x, j+x) : 0 \leq x < h\} &\subseteq R, \\ \pi(i+x) &= j+x \text{ for all } 1 \leq x < h, \text{ and} \\ \pi(i) &\neq j \text{ and } \pi(i+h) \neq j+h. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the permutation σ that is order isomorphic to

$$\pi(1) \cdots \pi(i) (j+.5) \pi(i+1) \pi(i+2) \cdots,$$

formed by inserting $j+.5$ between the i th and $(i+1)$ st symbols in π .

By construction, $\sigma \in \text{Cont}(\pi)$. In fact, σ contains $h+1$ occurrences of π — obtained by choosing which of $\{\sigma(i+1), \sigma(i+2), \dots, \sigma(i+h+1)\}$ should play the roles of $\{\pi(i+1), \pi(i+2), \dots, \pi(i+h)\}$ in the pattern. However, none of these occurrences of π can be drawn so as to avoid all of the $h+1$ shaded boxes in the unbalanced diagonal of (π, R) . Thus $\sigma \notin \text{Cont}((\pi, R))$.

Hence $\text{Cont}((\pi, R)) \neq \text{Cont}(\pi)$, and so (π, R) and π are not coincident. In other words, the mesh R is not superfluous. \square

There is now one piece remaining in the proof of Theorem 3.5.

Proposition 4.3. *If a mesh pattern (π, R) does not have a superfluous mesh, then it has an unbalanced diagonal.*

Proof. Suppose that the mesh pattern (π, R) is not coincident to π . Certainly $\text{Cont}((\pi, R)) \subseteq \text{Cont}(\pi)$, so consider some $\sigma \in \text{Cont}(\pi) \setminus \text{Cont}((\pi, R))$. By construction, this σ has at least one occurrence of the pattern π , and no occurrence of π in σ avoids all of the shaded regions from the mesh R .

Given an occurrence $\langle \pi \rangle$ of π in σ , let $(\langle \pi \rangle, R)_\sigma$ denote the number of elements of $G(\sigma)$ that land in the shaded regions from the mesh R relative to this $\langle \pi \rangle$.

Now choose an occurrence $\langle \pi \rangle$ for which $(\langle \pi \rangle, R)_\sigma$ is minimal, and let $(i, j) \in R$ correspond to a shaded region that contains some $(z, \sigma(z)) \in G(\sigma)$. Note that because $(z, \sigma(z))$ lies in a shaded region of this occurrence of the mesh pattern, we necessarily have that $\sigma(z)$ itself is not part of $\langle \pi \rangle$.

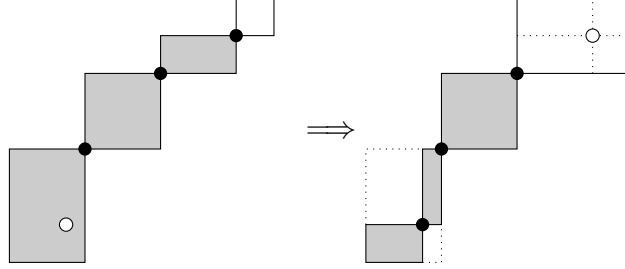
If this $(i, j) \in R$ is itself in an unbalanced diagonal in (π, R) , then we are done.

Otherwise, without loss of generality, there exists $h \geq 1$ such that

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\{(i+x, j+x) : 0 \leq x < h\} \subseteq R, \\ &(i+h, j+h) \notin R, \text{ and} \\ &\pi(i+x) = j+x \text{ for all } 1 \leq x \leq h. \end{aligned}$$

For all $1 \leq x \leq h$, let $\sigma(l_x)$ represent $\pi(i+x)$ in the occurrence $\langle \pi \rangle$, and note from equation (3) that $\pi(i+1), \pi(i+2), \dots, \pi(i+h)$ are consecutive increasing values in the pattern. This means that $\sigma(l_1), \sigma(l_2), \dots, \sigma(l_h)$ are increasing values in σ , and that no values in the occurrence $\langle \pi \rangle$ are strictly between $\sigma(l_x)$ and $\sigma(l_{x+1})$ for any $1 \leq x < h$.

Now define $\langle \pi \rangle'$ from $\langle \pi \rangle$ by replacing $\{\sigma(l_1), \dots, \sigma(l_h)\}$ with $\{\sigma(z), \sigma(l_1), \dots, \sigma(l_{h-1})\}$, and not changing any other elements of the pattern. By construction, this $\langle \pi \rangle'$ is another occurrence of π in σ . Also, in the diagram $G(\sigma)$, the shaded regions from the mesh change as follows, where a point in $G(\sigma)$ is filled in if and only if it is part of the pattern occurrence, and a region is shaded if and only if it is shaded by the mesh R .



This yields

$$(\langle \pi \rangle', R)_\sigma < (\langle \pi \rangle, R)_\sigma,$$

which contradicts the minimality assumption of $(\langle \pi \rangle, R)_\sigma$. Thus (i, j) must have been part of an unbalanced diagonal. \square

5. EXTREMAL ENUMERATION

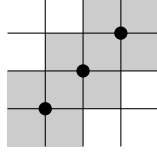
Given a permutation π , it is not difficult to enumerate the mesh patterns (π, R) for which the mesh R is superfluous. This is because, by Theorem 3.5, we must simply choose an R that has no unbalanced diagonals.

Definition 5.1. Given a permutation π , let $\text{sup-mesh}(\pi)$ be the number of meshes that are superfluous for π .

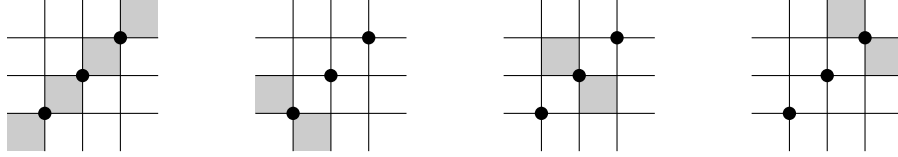
To calculate sup-mesh for a given permutation, we can use the inclusion-exclusion principle.

From there, it is also straightforward to enumerate the meshes that are not superfluous for some $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$, because these are all the remaining subsets of $[0, k] \times [0, k]$: $2^{(k+1)^2} - \text{sup-mesh}(\pi)$.

Example 5.2. Consider $123 \in \mathfrak{S}_3$. Because any square of the form depicted in (2) would itself constitute an unbalanced diagonal, each (i, j) in a superfluous mesh for 123 must satisfy $|i - j| \leq 1$. The squares satisfying this requirement are shaded below.



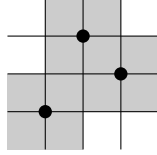
With this restriction in place, the only other unbalanced diagonals to worry about are the following four possibilities.



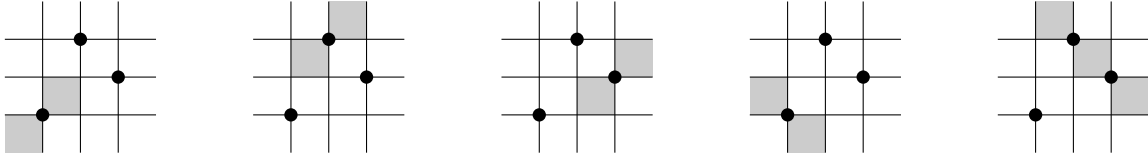
We now use inclusion-exclusion to count the superfluous meshes for 123:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sup-mesh}(123) &= 2^{10} - (2^6 + 2^8 + 2^8 + 2^8) + (2^4 + 2^4 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^6 + 2^6) \\ &\quad - (2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 + 2^4) + 2^0 \\ &= 405. \end{aligned}$$

Example 5.3. Consider $132 \in \mathfrak{S}_3$. As in the previous example, the only possible squares that can be shaded by a superfluous mesh for 132 are indicated below.



There are five other unbalanced diagonals that we must also avoid.



Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sup-mesh}(132) &= 2^{11} - (2^9 + 2^9 + 2^9 + 2^9 + 2^8) \\ &\quad + (2^7 + 2^7 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^6) \\ &\quad - (2^5 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^4 + 2^4) \\ &\quad + (2^3 + 2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2) - 2^0 \\ &= 576. \end{aligned}$$

From these examples, it is clear how to find those permutations that have the fewest and the most superfluous meshes. These extremes can be achieved by looking at how two different

configurations



in $G(\pi)$ can overlap; in other words, by looking at when $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)| = 1$.

Corollary 5.4. *Suppose $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k$.*

- (a) *sup-mesh(π) is minimized if and only if $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)| = 1$ for all $1 \leq i < k$; that is, if and only if $\pi = 123 \cdots k$ or $\pi = k \cdots 321$.*
- (b) *sup-mesh(π) is maximized if and only if $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)| \neq 1$ for all $1 \leq i < k$; that is, there are maximally many $(4k)$ unbalanced diagonals to avoid.*

Proof. This result relies on the fact that if $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)|$ equals 1, then there will be fewer superfluous meshes possible than if $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)|$ does not equal 1.

To see why this is the case, suppose that $\pi(i)$ is the I th in a sequence of increasing consecutive values in π , and the D th in a sequence of decreasing consecutive values in π , where certainly $\min\{I, D\} = 1$. More precisely,

$$\pi(i-1) = \pi(i) - 1, \pi(i-2) = \pi(i) - 2, \dots, \pi(i-I+1) = \pi(i) - I + 1,$$

and

$$\pi(i-1) = \pi(i) + 1, \pi(i-2) = \pi(i) + 2, \dots, \pi(i-D+1) = \pi(i) + D - 1.$$

Similarly, suppose that $\pi(i+1)$ is first in a sequence of I' increasing consecutive values in π , and first in a sequence of D' decreasing consecutive values in π , where again $\min\{I', D'\} = 1$.

If $\pi(i) - \pi(i+1) = 1$, then $\{(i, \pi(i)), (i+1, \pi(i+1))\} \in G(\pi)$ could belong to three possible unbalanced diagonals: one with $I+1$ shaded squares, one with $I'+1$ shaded squares, and one with $D+D'+1$ shaded squares. The case of $\pi(i+1) - \pi(i) = 1$ is analogous. On the other hand, if $|\pi(i) - \pi(i+1)| \neq 1$, then there are four unbalanced diagonals to avoid: one with $I+1$ shaded squares, one with $D+1$ shaded squares, one with $I'+1$ shaded squares, and one with $D'+1$ shaded squares.

Now, for each case, count the superfluous meshes involving the squares along these diagonals. The difference between this number in the latter situation and this number in the former is

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[2^{I+I'+D+D'+4} - (2^{I+I'+D+3} + 2^{I+I'+D'+3} + 2^{I+D+D'+3} + 2^{I'+D+D'+3}) \right. \\ & \quad + (2^{I+I'+2} + 2^{I+D+2} + 2^{I+D'+2} + 2^{I'+D+2} + 2^{I'+D'+2} + 2^{D+D'+2}) \\ & \quad \left. - (2^{I+1} + 2^{I'+1} + 2^{D+1} + 2^{D'+1}) + 2^0 \right] \\ & - \left[2^{I+I'+D+D'+3} - (2^{I+I'+2} + 2^{I+D+D'+2} + 2^{I'+D+D'+2}) + (2^{I+1} + 2^{I'+1} + 2^{D+D'+2}) - 2^0 \right] \\ & = 2(2^{I+1} - 1)(2^{I'+1} - 1)(2^D - 1)(2^{D'} - 1) \\ & > 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

The permutations characterized in Corollary 5.4(b) can also be described as avoiding the so-called 1-box pattern, as discussed in [5]. Additionally, these permutations are enumerated by sequence A002464 of [7].

Applying the same counting techniques as in Examples 5.2 and 5.3, we can enumerate the superfluous meshes for each extremal case described in Corollary 5.4.

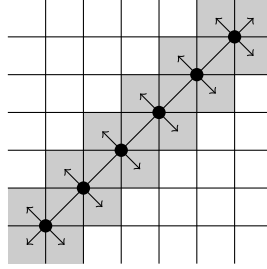
Corollary 5.5. *Fix a positive integer k . Then*

$$\min_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k} \text{sup-mesh}(\pi) = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (-1)^i \left(\binom{k}{i-1} 2^{2k-2i+2} + \binom{k}{i} 2^{3k+1-2i} \right),$$

where $\binom{b}{a} = 0$ for $a < 0$ or $b < a$, and

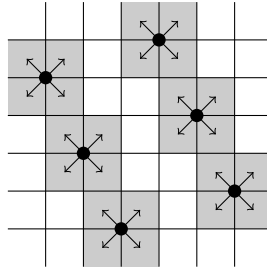
$$\max_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_k} \text{sup-mesh}(\pi) = \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{2k}{i} 2^{4k-2i}.$$

Proof. In the first case, where the permutation is either $123 \cdots k$ or $k \cdots 321$, there will be $3k + 1$ potential elements of a superfluous mesh. These possible squares can be partitioned into $k + 1$ unbalanced diagonals that need to be avoided: one of length $k + 1$, and k of length 2. The following picture gives an example of this partition, with the arrows indicating the (hazardous) unbalanced diagonals.



The result follows from a calculation as in Examples 5.2 and 5.3.

The only difference in the second case is that now there are $4k$ potential elements of a superfluous mesh, and these can be partitioned into $2k$ unbalanced diagonals of length 2 that must be avoided. The following picture gives an example of this partition, and again the arrows indicate the (hazardous) unbalanced diagonals.



□

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, DEPAUL UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, IL 60614
E-mail address: `bridget@math.depaul.edu`